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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES IN  
THE SECOND HALF OF 1960

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CONSTRUCTION AND THE NECESSITY OF INITIATING  
A MOVEMENT TO AVOID WASTE

- NORTH VIETNAM -

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES IN  
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[Following is a translation of a lead article in the Vietnamese-language newspaper Nhan Dan (The People), Hanoi, No. 2313, 19 July 1960, page 1.]

Continue to Fight to Fulfill and Surpass  
the Planned Goals of the Overall 1960 Plan and  
the 3-Year Plan.

On 7-18 [July], the Ministry of Industry met to examine the conditions of the first six months of the 1960 plan and to discuss the missions of the following six months:

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, Minister of Industry, announced the results of the work during the past six months, thus:

The responsibilities of industry departments are heavy; they are still burdened with more problems than in the past years: problems of raw materials, materials, parts and machinery. However, based on the victorious foundation of 1959, and thanks to the fact that cadres and workers of the different units of the Ministry had given all their efforts, and thanks to the continuous development of the healthy nature and warm enthusiasm of the competition movement, many worthy results were obtained in the first 6 months of 1960.

The total output value of the various enterprises during the first six months was 0.1% over the planned goal, which means an increase of 32.2% compared with that in the first six months in 1959. Labor productivity went over the planned goal by 0.1% which is 2% higher than that of 1959.

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Market prices have been reduced by 2.67% compared with 1959 prices. Savings for the State has surpassed the plan by 5% and is 55% of the plan for the whole year.

After presenting the results, difficulties, and defects of the different phases of work, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi outlined the responsibilities and work for the last six months of 1960 as follows: Continue to fight for fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned goals, including the plan for 1960 and the Three-Year Plan; pay attention to centralized leadership, materialize to the best all goals pertaining to the increase of labor productivity, reduce market prices and improve the quality of products and all construction.

In order to perform well the above tasks, we must mobilize cadres and workers, develop good ideas, improve technology, produce scientifically, improve labor organization, solve the problems of raw materials, timely supply of materials, and use only well prepared materials; at the same time, we must practice economy and avoid waste.

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi also reminded all units to try and improve all other work as well, including the responsibility of wages, improvement of the lives of cadres and workers, labor protection and safety, and improvement of the spirit of revolutionary alertness.

CONSTRUCTION AND THE NECESSITY OF INITIATING  
A MOVEMENT TO AVOID WASTE

(From a Discussion by Comrade Nguyen Thi Thu,  
Representative of the National Assembly in  
Hanoi City)

[The following is a translation of a feature  
article in Nhan Dan (The People), Hanoi,  
17 July 1960, page 2.]

I agree with the Premier on his estimation of the quantity of construction this year in establishing our foundation, that it is in great quantity and that the working speed in 1960 is far greater than in 1959.

In Hanoi, the number of construction items assigned in 1960 is 40, the number of items in progress is 35; moreover, 12 other construction items are being prepared for work. These large construction items include soap, tobacco, rubber and textile factories (8-3), schools of economics, finance and hydraulics, etc.

The National Assembly's Headquarters and the Polytechnic School are the two large construction items which are being pressingly prepared for work. Regarding the realization of plans, at the present moment, six construction projects have been completed and 10 more are near completion. Speaking on the whole, during the first half of this year, the workshops in Hanoi have surpassed planned goals in construction by 107.13%, with the total value of production equivalent to almost 20 million dong [piastres]. This is twice as much as that obtained in the first six months of 1959, and three quarters of the whole plan for 1959; it is moreover 58% of the whole plan for 1960.

Speaking strictly of Factory No. 3 where I am working at present, it is the greatest factory in Hanoi, being in charge of building factories for soap, rubber and tobacco industries. It is also in charge of building

Technology Secondary School No. 2 and two units of houses for workers and officials. These construction projects cover a total area of 40,000 square meters, with a total value of more than 10 million dong. Today, after more than a year of pressing work, construction is almost completed; we, the workers in this factory, in demonstrating the symbol of competition, have decided firmly to complete all work in this factory around the coming ninth, in order to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam, and to greet the Third Congress of the Party.

In substantial quality, construction is also better now; defects of construction in the past years have been remedied, for example, mistakes in techniques have been reduced, badly manufactured concrete has been improved. In addition, the principal organs in the factory all have guaranteed to standardize the quality of construction.

However, although progress has been made in the building up of our foundation, there are still many defects and difficulties left.

The situation of waste in all workshops still exists. We think that it is indispensable to initiate a movement and important enough to fight against waste in all the factories; only in this way can we avoid waste.

Concerning the labor discipline and the living of the workers, although these are regulated by Order No. 13, which some factories follow closely, they are not all uniform in standard when in action because the order is not practical enough. We think, therefore, that there must be a precise and practical system to be followed, in order that the lives of factory workers be stable. In this way the work in building up our foundation can be better developed and strengthened.

Raw materials and materials supplied to factories are irregular and insufficient; sometimes the lack of materials is severe, thus some places may have cement and no steel, others may have cement, steel and no wood; sometimes a house is built but there is no wood to complete the doors. Because the supply of raw materials and materials to the workers is irregular, this affects greatly the speed of the work, the saving of time, the spirit of the workers and the fulfillment economical goals. Sometimes thousands of workers in the middle of pressing work suddenly found themselves out of raw materials of materials; this happened recently at factory No 3. The result was to determine whether to let the workers

rest or to reassign them to miscellaneous jobs, thus resulting in the waste of labor and money. In fact, because of the shortage of raw materials and materials, working periods had to be prolonged and therefore last year's economical output was only 77.3% of that planned while the potential output of labor in all work increased greatly.

Therefore, I propose that the government pay attention to the arrangement of different organs that are in charge of the provision of raw materials and materials, to provide them more reasonably and more accordingly to the factories; furthermore it is necessary to check the government storehouses to see if there are idle raw materials and materials.

At the moment, the factories in Hanoi are lacking professional workers and technical cadres. The construction companies in Hanoi recently trained over 1,000 professional workers and approximately 300 supervisors. Every factory is now trying to create jobs for the young comrades, however, the lack of professional men is still severe.

Speaking of technical cadres, there are not enough of them; among 15,000 workers in the factory, there is at the moment only one engineer and in each factory, there are just a few technical cadres for every thousand workers.

The shortage of technicians in the factories is presently preventing the development of our work in building up our foundation. We move that the government orders immediately the training of professional workers and technical construction cadres; only in this manner are we able to comply with the requirements of the construction program; only thus can we protect the quality and quantity of the construction which becomes bigger every day in the work of building our future State.

Regarding the subject of machinery use in some factories, according to the present situation, a great many units of factories still use manual power. The use of machinery has the advantage of increasing the capacity of production many fold; each machine can replace the work of 10 to 100 persons; therefore, with [manual] labor and without machinery, work cannot be obtained as effectively.

According to my own experience, in our factory at present, we have just started to use machinery but working results are 2½ times more than before, when manual operation was used, although our experience with machinery is weak.

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Therefore, we propose that the government increase machinery for all construction factories in order to guarantee the fulfillment of plans, and the quality and quantity of all construction for the State.

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